

## **Implementation Of E-Porkir In Regional People's Representative Assembly**

**Shavira Salsabilla<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Malang

E-mail: [22101091033@unisma.ac.id](mailto:22101091033@unisma.ac.id)

**Cindy Pramita Sari<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Islam Malang E-mail:

E-mail: [22101091041@unisma.ac.id](mailto:22101091041@unisma.ac.id)

**Arine Isabella Zunia Meidy<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Islam Malang E-mail:

E-mail: [22101091045@unisma.ac.id](mailto:22101091045@unisma.ac.id)

**Silviana<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Universitas Islam Malang

E-mail: [22101091046@unisma.ac.id](mailto:22101091046@unisma.ac.id)

**Lailatul Musdalifah<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Islam Malang

E-mail: [22101091047@unisma.ac.id](mailto:22101091047@unisma.ac.id)

---

### **Article History:**

Received: 5 February 2022

Revised: 28 February 2022

Accepted: 10 March 2022

**Abstract:** *This study examines the implementation of the Electronic Points of Thought (e-POKIR) system within the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Malang City as an effort to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in regional development planning and budgeting. The e-POKIR system was introduced to overcome various challenges related to the conventional Points of Thought (Pokir) mechanism, including data inaccuracies, limited transparency, and the potential for irregularities in the budgeting process. Employing a qualitative case study design, data were collected through interviews, observation, and document review involving DPRD leaders and members. The findings reveal that the e-POKIR system has been generally well-received and is considered beneficial in accommodating community aspirations in a more structured, accessible, and traceable manner. It supports bottom-up planning and facilitates integration between public proposals and the Regional Budget (APBD). However, its implementation remains suboptimal due to unsystematic proposal submission, limited technical capacity,*

**Keywords:** *e-POKIR; Points of Thought; participatory planning; budgeting; community aspirations; good governance*

*administrative delays, and restrictions tied to development priority alignment. The study concludes that while e-POKIR holds significant potential for strengthening participatory governance and optimizing aspiration-based development, its effectiveness depends largely on stakeholder readiness, institutional coordination, and ongoing system improvement.*

## INTRODUCTION

The Points of Thought (Pokir) of DPRD members represent the aspirations of the community entrusted to their representatives in the legislative body to be advocated during the discussion of the Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD). Through this mechanism, the needs and interests of the community can be conveyed and considered in the regional development planning and budgeting process.

Legally, the position of Pokir is accommodated in Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010 Article 55 letter (a), which states that the Budget Committee (Banggar) of the DPRD is tasked with providing suggestions and opinions in the form of Pokir to the regional head in preparing the RAPBD no later than five months before the APBD is enacted. This provision is further emphasized in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 Article 78 paragraphs (2) and (3), which stipulates that in preparing the initial draft of the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD), DPRD must submit suggestions and opinions in the form of Pokir based on the results of recess activities or the absorption of community aspirations. These Pokir become input in formulating activities, locations, and target groups aligned with the development goals outlined in the RPJMD.

Substantively, Pokir contains views, considerations, and development priorities formulated by DPRD members based on the results of recess. Pokir aims to identify community needs and translate them into proposed programs or activities to be accommodated in the regional planning and budgeting process. However, in practice, the formulation and submission of Pokir often face challenges, such as data inaccuracies, lack of transparency, and potential irregularities within the planning and budgeting mechanism.

In response to these issues, the Malang City Government and the Malang City DPRD introduced the e-POKIR (Electronic Points of Thought) system as an innovation in managing community aspirations. This system is designed to allow each legislative member to input Pokir online, making the delivery of community aspirations more structured, well-documented, and easier to follow up. The recorded inputs are then integrated by the Budget Committee (Banggar) to be forwarded to the executive branch as part of the APBD formulation process.

The implementation of e-POKIR is expected to enhance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in managing community aspirations while minimizing potential irregularities in the regional planning and budgeting process. Nevertheless, the

success of this system greatly depends on the readiness of stakeholders, including technical capacity, competency, and political commitment to ensure the optimal implementation of e-POKIR. Therefore, further research is required to assess how e-POKIR is being implemented as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting its application within the Malang City DPRD.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem is as follows:

1. How is the implementation of e porkir for the leaders and members of the Malang City DPRD?
2. What are the driving and inhibiting factors for the leaders and members of the Malang City DPRD

## **METHOD**

This study employs a qualitative research design with a case study approach, aimed at examining in depth the implementation of the e-POKIR system within the Malang City DPRD. The case study focuses on programs, events, processes, and activities related to the application of e-POKIR, enabling researchers to collect detailed and comprehensive data (Surjadi, 2020:6). The research aims to generate descriptive data in the form of written and spoken information, as well as observable behavior from relevant stakeholders.

Analytically, the study adopts a descriptive approach, which seeks to describe phenomena as they occur during the research period (Arikunto, 2005). This method allows for a systematic, factual, and accurate representation of facts and characteristics related to the implementation of e-POKIR and the factors that support or hinder its operation.

The research was conducted at the Malang City DPRD office located at Jl. Tugu No. 1A, Kiduldalem, Klojen District, Malang City, East Java. The location was selected due to its strategic accessibility and relevance as the main site where e-POKIR is implemented. Data were obtained through observation and interviews, conducted after securing formal permission from relevant authorities.

Data collection consisted of interviews with selected respondents, including DPRD leaders and members, as well as field observations to understand the practical implementation of the system. Supporting data were also obtained through a literature review of regulations and documents governing the Pokir mechanism, including Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010.

The data analysis process included three stages. First, data reduction was carried out to select, simplify, and organize relevant information. Second, data presentation was conducted to systematically arrange findings to support interpretation. Finally, conclusions were drawn after synthesizing the analyzed data; these conclusions remain tentative and subject to refinement as additional insights emerge.

A review of literature related to e-POKIR was also conducted to provide conceptual support. E-POKIR, based on Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010 Article 55 letter (a), represents the digital mechanism used by DPRD members to input community aspirations gathered during recess. The system aims to enhance transparency, minimize irregularities in APBD planning, and facilitate the formulation of proposed programs and activities. The benefits of e-POKIR include assisting DPRD members in conveying community aspirations and enabling society to understand which aspirations have been approved. Its primary objective is to streamline the submission of public input and reduce irregularities in development planning and budgeting.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

#### ***1) Implementation of E-Pokir for Leaders and Members of Malang City DPRD***

The implementation of the e-Pokir (Points of Mind – Electronic) application as a tool for collecting and processing public aspirations was generally well-received by legislative members in Malang City. The system is considered helpful in accommodating community proposals in a more structured and transparent manner. The e-Pokir platform facilitates the channeling of aspirations obtained through recess and other participatory activities, enabling DPRD members to assess development needs and priority programs.

In terms of technical workflow, community proposals are collected and verified by line agencies (OPD) following a bottom-up mechanism. Proposals sourced from Musrenbang at the village and sub-district levels are processed through validation, updating, or deletion to ensure program relevance. However, irregularities remain in practice, with many proposals still considered unsystematic, contributing to the non-optimal implementation of Musrenbang.

Despite being aligned with regional spatial planning, the e-Pokir system has not fully functioned as an efficient instrument. Several DPRD members acknowledge that not all proposals can be directly accommodated due to alignment requirements with the mayor's development vision and mission. This is reflected, for example, in the prioritization of community catfish farming initiatives, which were selected based on their potential to improve community economic well-being.

#### ***2) Driving and Inhibiting Factors***

The findings indicate that the effectiveness of e-Pokir is influenced by both supporting (driving) and hindering factors. One of the main driving factors is its function as a tool that allows community aspirations—including those submitted through recess, hearings, and oversight visits—to be efficiently compiled and evaluated for development programs. Moreover, the system supports accelerated planning by directly linking proposed activities to budget planning (APBD).

Conversely, the system still faces several constraints. First, not all program proposals that are not prioritized can be submitted by DPRD members, limiting inclusivity. Second, geographical limitations mean that DPRD members cannot fully cover all urban villages in the city; thus, the scope of input remains uneven. Administrative delays also present challenges: if DPRD Points of Thought are not submitted within prescribed timeframes, the APBD planning process can be

hampered. These limitations may reduce the effectiveness of e-Pokir in achieving optimal development outcomes.

## Discussion

### *1) Effectiveness of E-Pokir Implementation*

The introduction of e-Pokir represents an important step toward strengthening participatory planning and enhancing transparency in local governance. The system allows for aspiration-based planning—aligning with the principles of participatory development—by integrating community input into official policy formulation processes. This aligns with national regulatory mandates, in which DPRD has a formal responsibility to channel community aspirations within the budget planning cycle.

However, the system's operational effectiveness remains limited. Although e-Pokir accommodates bottom-up input, the lack of systematic proposal submission reduces its efficiency. This indicates that the system's implementation is still heavily reliant on the administrative capacity of OPD and DPRD members. The filtering of proposals based on political priorities, such as alignment with the mayor's development agenda, may also constrain democratic representation, even though it helps maintain program coherence.

### *2) Driving and Inhibiting Factors*

The findings show that e-Pokir is beneficial in accelerating budget planning through the digitization of aspiration-collection processes. It also supports transparency, as community members can access approved proposals. This increases public trust while strengthening accountability among DPRD members.

Nonetheless, several inhibiting factors limit its potential. The documented uneven coverage of urban villages indicates logistical gaps in outreach and representation. Limited capacity among DPRD members and OPD staff may also hamper verification processes, resulting in inefficiencies. Furthermore, procedural delays in submitting Points of Thought may disrupt APBD timelines, highlighting the need for stronger administrative coordination.

These findings support the notion that technological interventions in governance, while promising, remain dependent on human capacity and institutional structure. Without streamlined workflow and consistent coordination, technology risks becoming underutilized—echoing earlier findings on similar e-government systems in Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of the e-POKIR system by the Malang City DPRD represents a significant step toward improving transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the regional development planning and budgeting process. By digitizing the submission and management of community aspirations, e-POKIR helps ensure that proposals gathered through recess, hearings, and oversight visits are more systematically documented and processed. This aligns with existing legal provisions—particularly Government Regulation No. 16/2010 and Permendagri No. 86/2017—which mandate the

involvement of DPRD in channeling community aspirations into RAPBD and RKPD formulation.

The findings show that e-POKIR has generally been well-received by DPRD members because it facilitates more structured data input and helps improve proposal traceability. It also supports bottom-up planning, providing opportunities for communities to influence developmental priorities. However, the system has not yet functioned optimally. Many proposals remain unsystematic, and the verification process is uneven, partly due to limited technical capacity, administrative delays, and political or strategic alignment requirements with the mayor's development agenda. In addition, geographical and workload constraints make it difficult for DPRD members to comprehensively capture aspirations from all urban areas.

Driving factors for successful implementation include improved accommodation of community aspirations, integration with budgeting processes, and enhanced transparency. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include submission delays, incomplete coverage across regions, dependence on bureaucratic capacity, and limitations in accommodating proposals outside prioritized agendas.

Overall, while e-POKIR offers considerable potential to strengthen participatory planning and promote good governance, its effectiveness remains dependent on technical readiness, political commitment, and institutional coordination. Strengthening administrative capacity, improving systematic proposal filtering, and ensuring more equitable outreach will be crucial to maximizing the system's benefits. Thus, further development and optimization of e-POKIR are necessary to enhance its contribution to regional development planning.

## **References**

- Adriani, Lucy. (2022). Implementation of the Policy on the Use of Regional Development Planning Information Systems in Dumai City. URL: 26852-1-10- 20211004. Retrieved 2 June 2022
- Arikunto, S. (2005). Manajemen penelitian. Rineka Cipta.
- Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kota Malang. (n.d.). Sistem e-POKIR. Pemerintah Kota Malang.
- Government of Indonesia. (2010). Government Regulation Number 16 of 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Regional People's Representative Regulations on the Rules of the Regional House of Representatives. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia.
- Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2017). Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017 on the Procedure for Planning, Controlling, and Evaluating Regional Development, as well as Regional Development Planning Procedures. Jakarta: Ministry of Home Affairs.

Surjadi, A. (2020). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif. Prenadamedia Group.